

# Greatest Battle in World's Warfare Still Without Definite Result

operations. The two armies, strongly entrenched, are carrying on an artillery duel, while the infantry makes attacks and counter-attacks, which are in the nature of sorties from a besieged fortress.

Occasionally one or the other gains a little ground, but it is so little that the opposing forces remain in their trenches or take up positions in new entrenchments immediately behind those from which they are driven.

It is now becoming the conviction of military men that nothing but outflanking movements can have any serious effect on either army. The Germans, according to the German official report, have been strongly reinforced, both on their right, where General von Kluck is making such a stubborn stand in almost impregnable positions on the hills north of the Somme and in the center, where the Germans are making almost superhuman efforts to recapture Rheims. It is probably the desire to recapture this town at all costs, because of its value as the key to important communications that has led the Germans to continue the bombardment which has resulted in the destruction of the famous cathedral.

## BOYHOOD OF ARMIES

IS OF DEADLY CHARACTER

This bombardment has been of the most severe kind and is being directed from Rheims, which the French regard as their main base. From other hills around the town and is of deadly character. The French have brought up additional heavy artillery in an attempt to drive the Germans out of these hills, for all this is, according to the German official report, to improve all their connections for attack or retreat, that has led the Germans to continue the bombardment which has resulted in the destruction of the famous cathedral.

On the allied left, the French claim another advance on the right bank of the River Oise as far as the heights of Cassigny, west of Noyon. This advance has been the center of heavy fighting for a week past.

Severe fighting also continues north of the Aisne and in the Champagne district, where the Germans, from the official communication, have been repulsed at all points, with considerable losses.

This is an extremely difficult country, even when it is made an open plain. The position of the Aisne is of inestimable value, with the hills almost as perpendicular as walls, the valleys in wet weather becoming quagmires. It was on this point that the German attack, which failed to check Napoleon.

The allies apparently have sealed the walls of the plateau and now hold the heights, but ahead of them they have found von Kluck in great strength, and now are awaiting the outcome of the attempt to turn his flank, which would clear the road for them.

French cavalry, which is trying to work around the German right, is pushing its way slowly. Starting from Compiègne it reached Noyon and today is on the heights of Cassigny. Its objective point is the town of Noyon, an important railway junction which the Germans are using for provisioning their forces.

**PRINCE MAKING SOME**

The French have made some headway in Champagne and on the west slope of the Aisne, and have recaptured Meuse-Hurler and Meuse-Hurler, but elsewhere the situation is not so favorable. One thing is certain, neither front has been broken, all attempts to do this having been repulsed, and while the German right may be bending back a little, it is not yet outflanked.

All this fighting has been carried on in most execrable weather, a continuous downpour, which so often accompanies battles, filling the trenches with water and putting a brake on the movements of men and horses.

The Russian grip on the scattered Austrian forces in Galicia is holding tight, according to Petrograd reports. The fortress of Jaslow is being bombarded. Przemysl has been invested, and General Danil's army, which is retreating toward Cracow, has been surrounded. The capture of the town of Jaslow, on the Southern front, the Russians has cut Przemysl off from the western army, so that it must now rely for defense upon the Austrian and German army corps which are there. General Danil is believed to be in a difficult position. Driven out of South Poland, and separated from the main body of the Austrian army, he has been ordered to make a dash for Cracow, in which he was according to Russian accounts, beaten by the Russian army coming southward from the Vistula to Berdichev.

The Russians now are so sure of Galicia, that they are organizing an civil government for that region, as well as for Bukovina, the Austrian crown land, of which they are complete masters.

The German advance in Poland, as far as extending to the territory of the Russian, in Russian Poland, and further to the north. But the Russians are contenting themselves with defending their frontier, and until their work in Galicia is completed.

**MONTENEGRO AND SERBIANS**

The Montenegrins and Serbians are ready to fight with success, and the Montenegrins are, according to the official report, attacking the Serbian capital, Belgrade.

The exploit of the German cruiser Emden in the Bay of Bengal has caused a stir in England, the British fleet, which was in the Bay, is being ordered to the first place, to allow the Emden to get away from the China coast.

It appears that the British fleet, in the warning of an Italian capital, that more British steamers did not fall into the hands of the Emden. It is supposed that British warships are searching for the Emden, which is believed to have been free in the different waters, but which have succeeded in keeping out of the way of their enemies.

**CONFLICT OF ARMIES**

GROWS LESS VIOLENT

PARIS, September 21 (11:10 P. M.)—The official communication issued tonight says:

"The engagements today have been less violent. We have made appreciable progress, notably between Rheims and the Argonne."

**POSITION OF ALLIES**

BECOMES MUCH BETTER

PARIS, September 21—A British army officer was arriving today from the front, and that the position of the allies since Sunday has become excellent.

For several days of continuous fighting, we found it difficult to obtain the upper hand, the attacks of the allied troops meant to produce brilliant results. On Sunday we threw back the German line, and the German army, despite its fierce resistance, at night the Germans made a desperate counter-attack, which was repulsed with terrible losses."

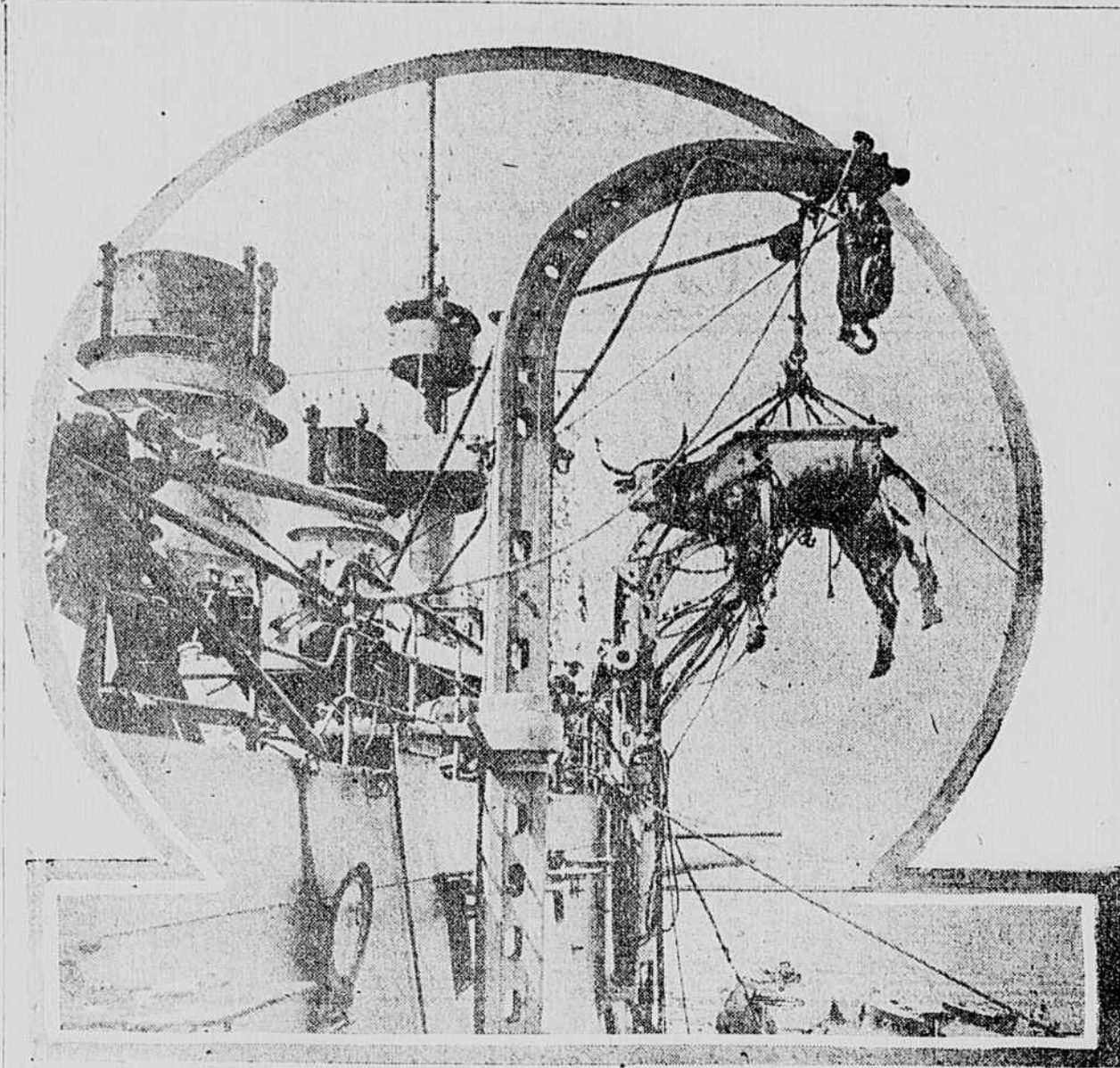
**GERMANS EVERYWHERE**

REPELLED WITH LOSS

PARIS, September 21—The following official announcement was given out in Paris today:

"First on our left wing, on the right bank of the River Oise, we have advanced as far as the heights of Cassigny west of Noyon. To the east of the Oise and to the north of the River Aisne the Germans have given evidence of a recrudescence of activity."

In the region of Champagne there have been violent encounters which did not stop short of bayonet charges. The



FRENCH CRUISER "MONTCALEM" LOADING CATTLE AT SAN DIEGO, CAL. PHOTO UNDERWOOD LINDENBACH-AP.

Hoisting one of the herd of twenty-four steers which were taken aboard the French cruiser "Montcalm" in the harbor of San Diego, Cal. The "Montcalm," which is now in Pacific waters searching for German cruisers, is unprovided with a cold storage plant, and carries just enough fresh beef for immediate consumption.

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On our right wing, Lorraine and the Vosges, there is nothing new. The Germans are fortifying themselves in the vicinity of Delme to Chateau Salines."

**JAP TORPEDO BOAT**

RECAPTURED BY GERMANS

PEKING, September 21 (2:11 A. M.)—Mail advices from Tientsin state that the Japanese lost a second torpedo boat outside Kiauchau. The vessel was sunk by a German cruiser.

**GERMAN EMPEROR TAKES**

QUARTERS IN LUXEMBURG

LONDON, September 21 (10:15 P. M.)—The German Emperor has taken up his quarters in Luxembourg, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Thousands of troops are stationed around the fortress, which he resides. To guard against possible raids by French aviators, a squadron of aeroplanes is in constant readiness to beat off attacks.

**DAMAGED CRUISER**

PUT OUT OF ACTION

GENERALTAU (via London), September 21, 8:05 P. M.—It is officially announced from Zanzibar that the British cruiser Peconag, which was recently attacked and disabled by the German cruiser Koensberg, has been beached.

**TWO FORTS DESTROYED**

BY JAPANESE BOMBS

PARIS, September 21 (3 P. M.)—Telegraphic reports from Petrograd say a dispatch received here from Vladivostok declares that Japanese aeroplanes, throwing bombs, have destroyed two of the important forts at Tsingtau.

**FURTHER ATTACKS ARE**

SUCCESSFULLY REPELLED

LONDON, September 21—The official press bureau announced at 7:15 o'clock this evening:

"Since the last report was received from General French further counter-attacks have been made and successfully repulsed."

**NO FIGHTING TAKES PLACE**

IN NORTHERN POLAND

LONDON, September 21—A correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company, who is making a motor trip through the Baltic district of Northern Poland, says that no fighting has occurred there. The Germans are advancing very slowly, as the movement of their heavy guns and armored motor cars is retarded by the bad roads and marshes. The Cossacks, the correspondents says, are doing efficient service in keeping the country clear of Poles.

**BELEAGUED KING SHOOT**

THUNDEROUS CHATTER

PARIS, September 21—The Prussian Du Nord today relates a remarkable story of the King of the Belgians shooting his chauffeur while the latter furiously attempted to drive him into the German lines.

The King was with his troops south of Antwerp. He ordered his chauffeur to drive ahead and then, after a while, the King noticed that the driver had changed his direction. His Majesty warned him, and when the chauffeur took no notice, ordered him to halt. This having no effect, the King, contrary to the chauffeur's treachery, drew his revolver and shot him dead. He himself stopped the car and drove back to the Belgian lines.

In the man's clothing papers were found showing he had received a German offer of \$250,000 for the King's capture.

**BRITISH ATTACK**

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

LONDON, September 21—A dispatch to the Serbian legation today states that the British military attaché in the Balkan States, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Plunkett, was slightly wounded on yesterday while watching the fight of the Serbian force having its base at Vlasovo.

An earlier Paris dispatch reported Colonel Plunkett as taking part in the fighting at Lesnina.

## VAST PLAIN IS LITTERED WITH HUNDREDS OF DEAD

(Continued From First Page.)

formed a flaming, trembling line across the plain at the moment of assault. Nearly all the dead lie with their faces to the ground, having been hit in the head or breast, and they all have those strange, inhuman, grotesque, sinister attitudes to which they were condemned by death on the battle field.

Some of the wounded have had time to settle themselves and quietly await the end. They appear to be sleeping.

In front of each corpse is a rifle which escaped from the grasp of a falling man. Long bayonets have furrowed the earth.

The assault began at a distance of 700 to 800 yards from the first line of German trenches. It is possible to follow its course and reconstruct it. Involuntarily to losses, yelling masses of Frenchmen advanced at double under an infernal fire.

German shrapnel had kindled piles of straw, the remains of which were still smoking, but the German artillery fire must have been reduced to silence almost immediately. At 500 yards from the trenches there are no more corpses. The enemy had fled.

**TOLD BY DEAD BODIES**

One crosses the empty space and meets the dead again, but here they are all Germans. Along the edges of the hand-to-hand struggle is narrated by corpses. An isolated group of Germans had made a transport of the roadside and remained there firing. They could not retreat, and held out as long as they could. The last of the dead Frenchmen are three yards from this spot, and then the assault passed on. Pierced by bayonets, the Germans fell with their backs against the improvised parapets.

Twisted bayonets and broken rifles that remain here speak of violence, of a swift, fierce and desperate combat. The Germans fell in small squads. A group of corpses lies around the body of an officer.

The retreat was protected by the successive sacrifice of little companies. How the dead resemble each other! They can only be distinguished by their uniforms. On the ground, French and Germans are the same. Facial characteristics vanish beneath the cruel mask of death.

In the eternal truth of death there is a species of fraternity between fallen enemies.

Each German corpse has a knapsack on its back. It is irrefragable, as though prepared for review. Nothing is discarded. Cartridge belts, scabbards, equipment of all kinds, rolled overcoats, tent canvas—everything is neatly folded, heaped and buckled. All seem to form an integral part of the body. Even the spiked helmet remains fixed on the head.

**ORDER AND DISCIPLINE**

SHOWN BY GERMAN DEAD

Nothing creates the impression of a routed army, if the French corpses reveal the irresistible fury of the assault, the German dead display order and discipline. The German army is beaten, but not routed. It retired quickly, but methodically, not resisting attacks. It withdrew with fury, but not in confusion. It disengaged itself.

Besides material, it abandoned also its wounded, but with them it left behind a host of sections of its hospital corps to look after them. The French make prisoners of the wounded and of their nurses, doctors and dispensers, who maintain their rank and authority, and all these form a little German organization, which continues to act automatically in the midst of the French army, isolated and impetuous, with its rigid salutes and imperious commands, just as if nothing had happened.

The retreat continues under the protection of heavy artillery placed in the rear guard and so it is still proceeding. Close pursuit is impossible. Action of pursuing cavalry is out of the question. Patient maneuvering is necessary. Batteries must be turned and dislodged. The German infantry is out of reach. Gaps are made in the German ranks, and small bodies of troops are captured. Defeat is not yet.

The Anglo-French victory might be compared with the Japanese victory at Lino Yang, where the Russians retired without losing effectiveness. There are successful battles which do not finish. The victory is great, but it cannot be anything more than a magnificent preface to the end.

## AWAIT WITH PATIENCE ROLL OF CASUALTIES

(Continued From First Page.)

ably must later be recorded as killed or wounded.

The Cold Stream Guards regiment holds the place of honor, with thirty-one casualties among its officer corps. The King's Royal Rifle and the Suffolk regiments each have twenty-five officers killed or wounded. The Gordon Highlanders, 23; the Munster Fusiliers, 21; Cameron Highlanders, and Cheshire Regiment each 19. The field artillery has lost 55 and the medical corps 52 officers.

Labeled by rank, the names of colonels and lieutenant-colonels number 32, majors, 85, and captains, 216. The bones of many of the last known families in the kingdom are in mourning. Lieutenant Wyndham, of the Cold Stream Guards, killed in action, was the only son of the late Right Hon. George Wyndham, at one time chief secretary for Ireland. Lieutenant Wyndham, of the same regiment, was the nephew and heir of Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. A. R. M. Lockwood, one of the most popular members of the House of Commons. Saturday's list announced the death of Lord Grey, the heir of the Earl of Aylesford, and Lord Arthur Vincent Hay, heir of the Marquis Tweeddale.

The ministerial bureau issued the following announcement today:

"It may be of some interest and comfort to the relatives of the officers whose names appear as killed or wounded, and missing in the casualty lists issued by the War office after the termination of the retreat from Mons, to know that letters have been arriving in London from German hospitals, in which several of them appear to be living. Several of them appear to be at Paderborn, Westphalia."

**USING DUM-DUM BULLETS**

Charge Made Against British by German Officer.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

AACHEN, (via London), September 21.—The head of the Red Cross division in Rhineland today showed the French soldiers' use of dum-dum bullets, 1,000 of which, he said, had been found on English soldiers taken in the end of this battle.

The French soldiers were using a 42-caliber make, similar to cartridges used for big game. The dum-dum bullets have caused ugly injuries to the German wounded, which he had personally treated, said the Red Cross chief.

The officer spoke without animus, and he had personally gathered. He said many English bullets were made like the sharp nickel pointed German bullets. The French soldiers were using a 42-caliber make, similar to cartridges used for big game. The dum-dum bullets have caused ugly injuries to the German wounded, which he had personally treated, said the Red Cross chief.

**TWENTY-SIX MEN KILLED**

LONDON, September 21 (2:35 A. M.)—Lieutenant-Commander Richard C. Turner and Lieutenant John H. Drake and twenty-four men of the British division were killed in the action with the German cruiser Koensberg in Zanzibar harbor. Three officers and fifty men were wounded and nine are missing.

**GERMAN GOVERNMENT**

DENIES PEACE REPORTS

NEW YORK, September 21.—The German government denies that peace negotiations are going forward at Washington, according to a wireless message which Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, tonight said he had received from Berlin, by way of Sayville, L. I.

The message, which the ambassador said could be put down as an official statement coming from him, follows:

"The news, evidently originating from Paris and Antwerp, that Field Marshal von Der Goltz issued a proclamation that Germany intended to evacuate Brussels and that they had offered separate peace to Belgium, is an invention."

"Likewise, there is no truth in the rumor that peace negotiations are going on at Washington. All these inventions recently have been denied by the North German Review, the official organ of the German government."

**ESPIONAGE SYSTEM**

GIVES RUSSIA SUCCESS

VIENNA, September 21 (via Paris).—The belief is growing in official circles here that the Austrian reverses in Galicia were to a large extent brought about by exact knowledge held by the Russian War Office of Austria's mobilization and campaign plans, obtained through an elaborate system of espionage.

Military authorities, it is claimed, two years ago discovered that Colonel Alfred Redl, chief of the general staff of the Eighth Austrian Corps, had betrayed information of vital importance to Russia, and although it is thought probable that the Austrian general staff later made changes in its plans, military experts believe the modifications would not have affected greatly the general basis of the campaign as worked out.

Colonel Redl was found guilty of being a traitor, and on the advice of brother officers committed suicide.

## BOER GENERAL, ANGRY, TENDERS RESIGNATION

Beysers Disapproves England's Course in Sending Commandos to Conquer German Southwest Africa.

HE SENDS HEATED LETTER

In Reply, Minister Smuts Accuses Him of Loyalty in Fair Weather and Pro-German Sentiments in Time of Storm and Stress.

LONDON, September 21.—Brigadier-General Christian Frederick Beysers, commandant-general of the Union of South Africa's defense forces, has resigned his post because of his disapproval of the action of Great Britain in sending commandos to conquer German Southwest Africa.

The official press bureau tonight gave out General Beysers' letter of resignation and the reply of General Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Finance and Defense of the South African Union.

General Beysers reminds General Smuts that in August he disapproved of the sending of commandos (forces of Boer troops) to conquer German Southwest Africa, and expressed surprise that Parliament confirmed the resolution of the government to conquer the German territory without any provocation to the union by "the Germans." He insists that a majority of the Dutch people in the union disapproved of crossing the German frontier.

Referring to a statement that Great Britain had taken part in the Boer war for the sake of justice and to protect the independence of smaller nations and comply with treaties, General Beysers points to the resignation of two British ministers as evidence "that a strong minority cannot be convinced of the righteousness of war with Germany." As to the protection of smaller nations General Beysers says:

"It is only to indicate how the independence of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State was violated and of what weight the San-dervic convention was."

"It is said this war is being waged against the barbarity of the Germans. I have forgiven, but not forgotten, all the barbarities perpetrated on our country during the South African War. But, very few exceptions, all the farmers, not to mention many towns, were so many of the Louvains, of which we now hear so much."

General Beysers denies that the Germans invaded South African Union territory, and declares, "If they did, the Dutch and British would fight side by side in its defense," and that he gladly would lead them.

General Smuts, in his reply to the letter of resignation, says that all the plans for operations against German Southwest Africa, were made in consultation with General Beysers, and that his suggestions largely were carried out.

"Your bitter attack on Great Britain," General Smuts continues, "not only is entirely baseless, but most unjustifiable, coming as it does in the midst of a great war."

"Your reference to barbarous acts during the South African War cannot justify the criminal devastation of Belgium, and can only be calculated to sow hatred and division among the people of South Africa."

General Smuts refers to the freedom given South Africa by Great Britain, which allows you to write a letter for which you would, without doubt, be liable in the German empire to the extreme penalty.

The minister goes on to say that the coast of the South African Union, threatened, that mail boats have been held up, and that her borders have been invaded by the Germans, and concludes by declaring:

"I cannot conceive of anything more fatal and humiliating than a life of loyalty in fair weather and a policy of neutrality and pro-German sentiments in days of storm and stress."

**THOUSANDS IN PARIS**

WORKLESS AND HUNGRY

PARIS, September 21.—M. Georges Berry, one of the deputies still in Paris, presence necessary to assist in organizing for the relief of soldiers' families and that of the starving population. He estimates that there are 150,000 workless in Paris.

Free meals have been given, and are ready in the Ninth Arrondissement, which he represents, 25,000 have been served. The committee, of which M. Berry is a member, is trying to set business going again, trade being practically at a standstill, especially in the wealthy quarter, owing to the departure of the customers from this city.

One great problem, he said, was the manufacturers' lack of raw material due to the difficulty of obtaining ships.

**GERMAN CRUISER**

12,235 TONS

LONDON, September 21.—A British official communication tonight said that the German cruiser Koensberg, which was sunk in Zanzibar harbor, was 12,235 tons, and had a complement of 200 men.

The British department, which left Tientsin to co-operate with the Japanese at Kiauchau, sailed nominally for Wai-Hai, near Shanghai, but it is believed that the men would land at Laoshan Bay, thereby avoiding a violation of China's neutrality.

**GERMANS ARE OBJECTS OF WAR'S BARBARISMS**

Berlin Correspondent Tells of Frightful Cruelties Practiced by French and Belgians.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

BERLIN, September 7.—"A cry of indignation has been called forth throughout the world," writes W. Scheuermann, a Berlin war correspondent, who accompanied the German general staff, "by the Germans' so-called cruelty. In all countries that get their news through English and French sources, stories of German barbarism are repeated. It is, therefore, doubly the duty of a war correspondent, who can speak of what his own eyes have seen, to repeat what he can uncover before the forum of historical truth."

"I have spent days in the worst regions of Belgium and France. My first impressions of the horrors of war were obtained at Hattin, on the road from Aachen to Liege, where fighting between French and German soldiers went on for days. Instead of a flourishing village, one sees there today charred ruins stretching along the highway for a mile."

**OFFER GERMAN WINE**

THEN FALL UPON THEM.

"At Hattin, Clermont and other Belgian places, the inhabitants let the Germans march in, received them with friendly offers of wine, and then, at night, they fell upon them. It goes without saying—for mere self-preservation demanded it—that every murdered German soldier was buried in a trench, and that he could be caught there before a court martial, and if their guilt were evident, they were shot or hanged."

"It is said this war is being waged against the barbarity of the Germans. I have forgiven, but not forgotten, all the barbarities perpetrated on our country during the South African War. But, very few exceptions, all the farmers, not to mention many towns, were so many of the Louvains, of which we now hear so much."

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